

**REMARKS**

This reply is responsive to an Office Action mailed on March 18, 2002. Claims 1-10 were pending in the application and were rejected in the Office Action. By way of this reply, Applicant has amended claims 1, 5, 6 and 8 and added new claim 11. Accordingly, claims 1-11 are submitted for consideration by the Examiner.

**Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102**

Claims 1, 3, 4 and 8-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,183,043 B1 to Nelson (hereinafter "Nelson"). Further, claims 1, 3 and 8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,228,796 to Kao (hereinafter "Kao"). Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections and submits that the claims, as amended, are patentable.

The Office Action reasserts that the lever 328 of Nelson and the element 12 of Kao each constitute a "rotatable locking element." Applicant respectfully disagrees and notes that neither the lever 328 of Nelson nor the element 12 of Kao secure the elongate members. They each merely actuate the locking mechanism. Applicant has amended independent claims 1 and 8 to further distinguish the claimed invention from the cited references.

The disclosed embodiments of the present invention, as recited in amended claim 1, comprise "a seat receiving structure having a pair of latching portions." Also specified is "each of the latching portions having a forward latching portion, a rearward latching portion and an intermediate region therebetween." Furthermore, there is specified "said forward and rearward latching portions being adapted to support said elongate member from below and to secure said elongate member in at least one horizontal direction." Thus, even without a "locking element," a seat frame is stably supported in the "seat receiving structure", since the "forward and rearward latching portions ... support said elongate member from below". Thus, total stability is provided in that direction.

By contrast, both Nelson and Kao fail to provide such stability in the unlocked position. For example, Nelson discloses an embodiment where the rotation of the lever 328 causes the clamp portions 361, 362 and 336, 337 to move closer, thereby clamping the elongate members between two vertical opposed members. In the unlocked position, the elongate members

would rest partially on a gap between the clamp portions. Similarly, Kao requires that the elongate members rest on the movable eye screws 31, 32 prior to locking. When the lever 12 is rotated, the elongate members move into the secured position on the retainer plates 6, 6'.

Further, for securing the seat frame, amended claim 1 recites "a lever-operated rotatable locking element" is "selectively rotatable "between a first position wherein engagement between the rotatable locking element and the elongate members is absent" and "a second position wherein the elongate members are secured on intermediate portions of their upper surfaces ... in said intermediate regions ...."

In contrast, neither Nelson nor Kao suggest or teach "a rotatable locking element" for securing "elongate members ... secured on intermediate portions of their upper surfaces". Nelson discloses a clamping arrangement wherein a cam lever 328 is used to release or secure an elongated member of a seat between pairs of substantially vertical clamp parts 336, 337 and 361, 362. The Office Action cites element 328 as being "a lever operated rotatable locking element." Regarding the seat frame elements, element 328 does not secure "intermediate portions of their upper surfaces". Further, the arrangement disclosed in Nelson does not have an "intermediate region" between "a forward latching portion" and "a rearward latching portion". Thus, Nelson does not disclose securing "in said intermediate regions."

Similarly, Kao discloses retainer plates 6, 6' with elongated grooves 61, 61' for securing an elongate member. The grooves 61, 61' form a single latching portion lacking an "intermediate region". Further, the Office Action cites the lever 12 as the "rotatable locking element." The lever 12 fails to secure "intermediate portions of their upper surfaces", as recited in amended claim 1. Further, Kao also does not disclose the "locking element" securing "intermediate regions."

Accordingly, claim 1 is neither anticipated nor obvious over the cited references. Similarly, independent claim 8, as amended, recites "a lever-operated rotatable locking element ... secur[ing] elongate seat frame members on at least a portion of an upper surface ... at said intermediate regions." Thus, for the reasons discussed above with reference to claim 1, claim 8 is also patentable over Nelson and Kao.

Accordingly, independent claims 1 and 8 patentably distinguish over the cited art of record, either taken alone or in combination. Claims 3 and 4 depend, either directly or

indirectly, from allowable claim 1 and are patentable for at least that reason, as well as for additional patentable features when those claims are considered as a whole. Similarly, claims 9 and 10 depend, either directly or indirectly, from allowable claim 8 and are allowable for at least that reason.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claim 2 and 6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kao in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,213,553 B1 to Fitz (hereinafter "Fitz"). Claim 2 depends directly from allowable claim 1 and is, therefore, patentable for at least that reason as well as for additional patentable features when that claim is considered as a whole. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 6 for the following reasons.

Applicant notes that the present invention is directed to an arrangement for quickly releasing or connecting a seat. In this regard, the "forward latching portion" and the "rearward latching portion" "support said elongate member from below", while "said pair of latching surfaces of the rotatable locking element (secure) ... said intermediate regions" to secure the seat in place.

Kao and Fitz are not directed at, and fail to address the problems associated with, a quick release/connection arrangement. Kao is directed merely at a tightening mechanism. Kao requires that the seat be in place prior to full assembly of the arrangement. "During the process of installation, the two retainer plates 6, 6' are respectively mounted on the eye screws 31,32 and disposed on the outside relative to the U-shaped support 50, permitting the two frame bars 7, 7' of the bicycle saddle to be respectively retained in the elongated grooves 61, 61'. When set, the two locknuts 4 are respectively screwed onto the eye screws 31, 32 to lock up the retainer plates 6, 6' in place ...." Kao, col. 2, line 65 - col. 3, line 4. Thus, in order to remove the seat, the locknuts and the retainer plates must first be removed. Similarly, Fitz only discloses a seat mounting arrangement in Figure 15A, which requires a screw to secure a seat frame between two components 108, 111. Further, as noted above, Kao fails to teach or suggest "the elongate members are secured on intermediate portions of their upper surfaces by said pair of latching surfaces of the rotatable locking element in said intermediate regions." Fitz also fails to teach or suggest at least this feature of the present invention.

Thus, the cited references, either individually or in combination, fail to teach or suggest each limitation of claim 6. Accordingly, independent claim 6, as amended, is patentable.

Claims 4, 7, 9 and 10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kao in view of Fitz and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,836,604 to Romano. Claim 4 depends indirectly from allowable claim 1 and is, therefore, patentable for at least that reason as well as for additional patentable features when that claim is considered as a whole. Similarly, claim 7 depends directly from allowable claim 6 and is, therefore, patentable for at least that reason. Claims 9 and 10 depend, either directly or indirectly, from allowable claim 8 and are, therefore, patentable for at least that reason as well as for additional patentable features when those claims are considered as a whole.

Claim 5 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kao in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,772,069 to Szymski. Claim 5 depends indirectly from allowable claim 1 and is, therefore, patentable for at least that reason as well as for additional patentable features when that claim is considered as a whole.

#### New Claim

Newly added claim 11 depends from allowable claim 1. Support for the recited subject matter may be found in the original specification and drawings. Accordingly, claim 11 is patentable.

For the reasons stated above, claims 1-11 are in condition for allowance. A Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned if such communication would expedite the prosecution of the application.

Respectfully submitted,

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By Bernard L. Kleinke

FOLEY & LARDNER  
402 West Broadway  
23rd Floor  
San Diego, California 92101-3542  
Telephone: (619) 685-6459  
Facsimile: (619) 234-3510

Bernard L. Kleinke  
Attorney for Applicant  
Registration No. 22,123

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By Bernard L. Kleinke  
BERNARD L. KLEINKE

## VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Twice Amended) A quick release/connection arrangement for a seat, comprising:  
a seat receiving structure having a pair of latching [recessed] portions, each of said pair being adapted to receive one of a pair of elongate members which form part of a frame of the seat;

each of said pair of latching portions having a forward latching portion, a rearward latching portion and an intermediate region therebetween, said forward and rearward latching portions being adapted to support said elongate member from below and to secure said elongate member in at least one horizontal direction;

a lever-operated rotatable locking element having a pair of latching surfaces rotatably supported on the seat receiving structure and selectively rotatable between a first position wherein engagement between the rotatable locking element and the elongate members is absent and wherein the pair of elongate members are removable from the seat structure receiving member, and a second position wherein the elongate members are secured on intermediate portions of their upper surfaces [engaged] by said pair of latching surfaces of the rotatable locking element in said intermediate regions and locked in position on the seat receiving structure.

5. (Amended) A quick release/connection arrangement as set forth in claim 1, wherein said seat receiving structure comprises a platform in which said [recessed] latching portions are formed, and in which detents are provided to resist movement of the elongate members of the seat frame out of the passage structures with a predetermined force.

6. (Twice Amended) A mounting arrangement for a seat comprising:  
a seat receiving platform which is pivotally supported on a base member, said platform having a pair of latching portions, each of said latching portions having a pair of latching regions and an intermediate region;

a resilient biasing member operatively interconnecting the platform and the base member to permit a limited amount of pivotal movement of the platform with respect to the base member; and

a lever-operated rotatable locking element having a pair of latching surfaces mounted on the platform, said rotatable locking element being movable between a first position wherein a seat can be readily removed from the upper platform and a second position wherein said latching surfaces secure intermediate portions of elongate seat frame members at said intermediate region so that the seat is thereby immovably locked onto the platform.

8. (Amended) A mounting arrangement for a seat comprising:

a seat receiving platform pivotally supported on a base member, said platform having a pair of latching portions, each of said latching portions having a pair of latching regions and an intermediate region;

a lever-operated rotatable locking element having a pair of latching surfaces mounted on said platform and selectively rotatable between a first position wherein a seat can be readily removed from the platform, and a second position wherein said latching surfaces secure elongate seat frame members on at least a portion of an upper surface of said elongate members at said intermediate regions and the seat is thereby immovably locked onto the platform; and

a lever operated clamp interconnecting the base member and a chassis of a device.